SHART OF TRUBER A VACUE BRIDER ANTENDERS STREET, IN A CARLLET DOLLAR OF A CONTROL OUT

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

NEWS TO WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN WAR. LONDON, August 8 .- The relations between the Covernments of Austria and Italy are assuming a threatening attitude.

SHIP "DANUBE" BURNED AT SEA. LIVERPOOL, August 8.-The ship Danube, from

Bristol for the United States, has been burned at sea. Her passengers and crew were saved and brought to this port by the ship Compeer, trom Mobile. SUNDRY ITEMS CORRECTED.

Some Items in the European news by the cable

should have read as follows:—
The Colorado, Admiral Goldsborough's flagship of the United States squadron, from Lisbon, has arrived at Plymouth, and sailed for Cherbourg.

The Froic is with her.

The great prize-night for the championship of England, between Jem Mace and Joe Goss took place to-day, August 7. Twenty-one rounds were fought, when Mace was declared the winner.

THE DEFUNCT DIET .- The German Diet, on quitting Frankfort, removed, as has been stated, to Augsburg, but as a matter of form only. A Berin letter gives some details respecting the present composition of that assembly:—"In present composition of that assembly:—"In the first place, it comprises the representative of Austria, then those of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, and of Hesse-Darmstadt, with the envoys of Saxe-Meiningen, Lichtenstein, and the younger branch of Reuss; so much for the reigning princes. To them must be added the representatives of princes in partibus infideium, that is to say, of the territories occupied by the Prussian armies, and consisting of Saxony, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frank fort. The Grand Duke of Hesse will soon pass from the first category into the second, and the Grand Duke of Baden is believed to be only waiting for the approach of the Prussians to recall his troops from the Federal army, and his envoy from Augsburg." The number of sovereigns having representatives in the Diet, and being in possession of their States, will then be reduced to four—the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Bayana and Wurtumberg, and the Prince of Lichtenstein.

WHY BENEDER WAS DEFEATED .- In the church of the Jesuits, at Vienna, a lew days ago, Father Kinklowstroem declared in the pulpir, that if the Austrian army had been beaten its reverses were not to be attributed to the detective combinations of its chiefs, the needle-gun, or the skill of the Prussian generals, but solely to the will of Providence, who had thus punished Austria for baving confided the chief command to Benedek, a Protestant, and an enemy of the true religion. "The reverend gentleman," ob-serves the *Independance*, "appears to have for-gotten to explain how and why Providence, having permitted a Protestant to be deteated, had, at the same time, allowed two princes of the same religion to be rewarded by victory.'

CIGARS FOR THE PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS .- A letter from Heidleberg has the following:-"The news which reaches us from Frankfort is not of a nature to reassure the population menaced with invasion. The incredible war contribution of eight cigars a head, of which I spoke yesterday, was not a ridiculous invention of party spirit, it was a reality. Only I ought to add that the solgeneral refuse to accept them, and content themselves with two or tatee. Here people are quite easy on this subject; they will offer the iamous cigars of the Palatinate, and there is no man living who could re-ist the action of three of those. If General de Falkenstein compelled the Prussians to smoke eight, he would put the heroism of his troops to a rude test."

A STORY OF A SENTINEL, -A story is told of Prussian sentinel stationed on the steeple at Troppan, and left behind there when his comcany retreated. The citizens attempted to take him prisoner, but the Prussian easily defended with his bayonet the narrow winding stair by which alone access could be gained to the steeple. They then decided on reducing him by famine, but the Prussian having with him to good supply of cartridges, announced that, uness he was regularly and well ted, he would shoot every one who passed in the streets around the church. The good soldier thus contrived to maintain his position for two days, when Troppau was reoccupied by the Prussians and he was

A DISGUSTED OFFICER. - The German journals state that Colonel Pechmann, of the Bavarian army, in despair at the defeat of his regiment Kissingen, alighted from his horse during the retreat after the battle, and going into the room of a wayside inn, committed suicide by blowing out his brains,

A PARISIAN JOKE .- Among the recent "inventions" in France, which have been brought to light by the discussion on the needle-gun, is one which fires twenty balls a minute and has a musical box in the butt, thus doing away with he necessity of regimental bands,

HUNGARIANS SERVING PRUSSIA. -The Prussian journals announce that a Hungarian legion of about six thousand men has been formed by Prussia at Neisse, and placed under the command of Klapka and other Hungarian officers.

BEER DRINKERS .- The Cologne Gazette says that the eight thousand Bavarians who had been stationed at Schleusingen drank, during their two and a half days' stay at that place, ninety thousand quarts of beer.

Another Indian War-Destruction of Forts

and Murders of United States Soldiers. THE WAR COMMENCED AGAIN-SIX MEN MURDERED LEAVENWORTH, August 9. - The express mes-senger from Junction City, Kansas, has received information from a brother of one of the mas sacred men, that the indians have murdered six men in the vicinity of Fort Laramie. The Indian war has commenced again. Several white men have been killed near Fort Reno. The Indians are stealing and driving off large num bers of cattle and borses. The Indians attacked a wagon train carrying overland telegraph wire,

near Julesburg, but were driven off. MURDER OF A UNITED STATES OFFICER-TWENTY FOUR MEN SCALPED.

Washington, August 9.—General Grant re-ceived a despatch, this atternoon, dated Fort Beno, announcing the murder by the Indians of Lieutenant Daniels, 20th Infantry, on July 20. Since the 14th ult., 24 men have been scalped setween Brown's Springs and Tongue river. FURTHER PARTICULARS - THERE PORTS BURNET

AND THIRTY-FIVE MEN KILLED. Sr. Louis, August 9.- The Republican has special despatch from St. Joseph, which says:—
"Dates from Fort Saratoga to the 1st instant, state that the Indian war has commenced again. Several white men have been killed near Fort deno by the Indians, who are stealing and driving off large numbers of cattle. Dates from Jt lesburg to the 2d instant say that the Governnt herd at Fort Laramie and a lot of cattle be onging to ranch-men, one mile from the fort, were driven off by the Indians, who had also or rned three forts on Powder river, and killed thirty-five men. Fort Conner and several trains in that vicinity had been destroyed, and a num ber of people killed."

The latter part of the above despatch is not

SPEECH OF GENERAL LOGAN.

He Denounces the President as a Demagogue, Upnolds the Badical Congress, and Pitches into the South.

CHICAGO, August 9.—On the occasion of the nomination of General John A. Legan for Congressman at large, by the State Republican Convention at Springfield, yesterday, the General accepted the nomination in a speech of great length. He commenced his speech with a defense of Congress and its acts, and a severe attack upon the President, saying that Johnson became President by the band of an assassin, whose heart was black and brain was diseased with the desire to perform some great act for the benefit of traitors and treason.

He became President in that way by the act of this man Booth, and most faithfully has he performed his duty by that only constituent who made him President. After appealing to the Convention to stand by Congress, he passed to the platform. The issue on which the contest is to be fought is the Constitutional amendment. All men born here shall be citizens, and those who come here should be made citizens if they can take the cath of allegiance. He was heartily in layor of making negroes citizens. He was in favor of equalizing representation in Congress. The South must have no more for

its votes than the North. Representation must be based on the actual voting population. In relation to disfrarchisement of Rebel officials, civil and military, the only fault he usd to find with the amendment was that it does not go far enough. He was opposed to the repeal of the iron-clad oath, and would sit and starve in Congress before he would give his consent to us repeal. The South should be grate ful for our proposition in relation to the national debt. We propose to protect them from paying their debts to England, who assisted them to go into the Rebellion, and gave them encourage ment, and trusted them for her pay.

We propose to protect them by saying to these English holders of Rebel bonds:-"Gentlemen, you can't collect any such debts as those." We propose to protect the South, and in return the Souta will have to help us pay our debts. When you do all these things you may be represented in Congress, but until you consent to do them you cannot be. It may be tive years, it may be more, and if it was left to me I would say:—"Until you adopt the Constitutional amendment, it is forty years, you snall not come in.'

The speaker left alarm at what was going on a reference to the future. He believed that Andrew Johnson, when he was inaugurated Vice-President, by his own conduct lost the confidence of his party. Believing that, and looking at all that had happened since, he (General Logan) came to this conclusion. When all things were created, in the Creation it was necessary to have animals for all kinds of work, and when the Almighty looked around tor a demagogue he found Andrew Johnson and made him. Thereupon Andrew Johnson began to look around to see what he could do to make his calling and election sure. He said to him-sel:—"I cannot be nominated again by the people who nominated me before. I must figure up a plan for renomination by the other party. Hence he got up a policy to create a breach between bimself and Congress. By this means he would get the sympathy of the Democracy and construct a new party, go before the people, and be re-elected. When nominated the Demo cracy will organize in the North and the South and hold the election, and if we sail to elect a President by the votes of the North, and he tail to carry a majority of the United States, he will declare himself the constitutionally elected President. Be a sured that is what they are aiming at, and when they do that it will inaugurate another revolution and more bloodshed. The

He was opposed to temporizing with the South was but one way to treat with Rebels. Take the torch in one hand and the sword in the other, and march to the music of the Union. with the flag unforled, and sweep over their territory. He had no sympathy for the leading traitors, no commiseration for them. could lorget no man who had lost his life and who had been maimed in this war for the Union, and he could torgive no man who had fought against it. If elected to Congress he would carry out what he had said. He could not forgive the South. There was no use in asking him to do it. If he changed his principles he would give his constituents due time

oth understands this plan, and we must defeat

by carrying every Northern State as a unit

and notice to elect another man in his place. After an appeal to the Convention to go hom and go to work, the General concluded. Man of Mr. Trumbull's friends think that Logan's nomination for Congressman at large withdraws him from the Senatorial track. This is by no means certain. Senator Trumbull was appointed Senator white holding a similar position to logan's, and, therefore, precedents are against

OFFICIAL ARMY GAZETTE.

Official Military Order-Change of the Departments. The following general order has been issued:-

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OF-PICE, WASHINGTON, August 6 -By direction of the President, the present arrangement of military divisions and departments is hereby discontinue and the following divisions and commands substi First. Department of the East, headquarters at

Philadelphia, Pa., Major-General George G. Meade to command; to embrace the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Second. Department of the Lakes, headquarters

at Detroit, Michigan, Brigadior and Brevet Major-General Joseph Hooker to command, will embrace the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Itimois, and Third. Department of the Potomac, headquarters t Richmond. Va , Brevet Major-General John M.

Schofield to command, will embrace the States of Virginia and West Virginia Fourth. D. partment of the South, headquarters at Charleston, S. C., Major-General Daniel E Sickles o command, will embrace the States of North Caro-ina and South Carolina. Fifth. Department or the Tennessee, headquarters

at Nashville, Tennessee, Major-General George H. Thomas to command, will embrace the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgis, Alabama, and Mis-Sixth, Department of the Gulf, headquarters at

New Orleans, Louisiana, Major-General Philip H. Sheridan to command, will embrace the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. Seventh. Department of the Arkausas, headquar-ters at Little Rock, Arkausas, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord to c. mmand. will embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian Ferritory

Eighth. Department of the Mississippi, hearquarters at Leavenworth, Kansas, Major General Win field S. Hancock to command, with the same boun-daries as now constituted, except such as may be detached to form a new department to be created.

Ninth. Department of the P-atte, headquarters at
Omaha. Neorasku. Brigadier-General Philip St.

George Cook to command, with the same bounda-ries as now constituted, except such as may be de-tached to form a new department to be created. Tenth Department of California, headquarters at San Francisco California, Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell to command, the same as now con-stituted. Eleventh, Department of the Columbia, head-

quarters at Portland, Oregon, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General John Pope to command, the same as low constituted

now constituted.

Tweltth, Brigadier and Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry will report to Lieutenant-General Sherman, to take command of a Department to be created out of the Department of the Missouri and the Platte, according to his judgment, subject to the sproval of the Secretary of War.

Thirteenth, Lieutenant-General Wm. T. Sherman is assigned to the general command of the departments of the Arkansas, the Missouri, the Platte, and the new departments to be created. The style of Lieutenant-General Sherman's command will be the Military Division of the Missouri, headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri.

Fourteenth The departments of California and the Columbia will constitute a miniary division,

under Major-General H. W. Halleck to be called the Military Division of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco, California. Fifteenia. The Department of Washington, with

its present limits, and the States of Delaware and Maryland, headquarters at Washington. Briwadier and Brevet Major-General Edward R. S. Casby to

By order of the President of the United States. E. D COWNSEND,

Ass's ant Adjutant-General, MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER RETIRED. An order was issued from the War Departmen An order was issued from the War Department resterday placing on the retired list Brevet Major-General David Hunter, on his own application, General Hunter is Colorel of the 6th United States cavalry, and has been in the service over forty years. His name will be estered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, to take effect July 31, 1866.

MAJOR GENERAL R. DELAFIELD RETIRED, An order has been issued by the War Department to-day placing upon the retired list of the United States army, by direction of the President, Major-General Richard Delafield, of the Engineer Corps. General De alieid has served over fitty two years continually in the United States Corps of Engineers. during which time he has had charge of some highly important military undertakings.

OUR ROYAL GUEST.

Visitors at the Brevoort House-Personnel of Her Majesty's Suite-Queen Emma's European Tour-Interesting Reminiscences. Her Majesty, Queen Emma of Hawaii, returned to

the Brevoort blouse on Wednesday evening much pleased with what she had seen in our great metro-olis. After partaking of a private dinner, she repolts. After partaking of a private dinner, she received visits from prominent citizens, as dr. mained in her rooms during the evening and not visiting a place of amusement, as erroneously stated. Henry A. Smythe, Collector of this Port; J. C. Spalding, Barnum W. Field, of New York; Mr. and Mis. Thomas C. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grinnell, of New York; J. V. B. Marshall, of Boston; George A. Lathrop, No. 59 West Thirty-sixth street, and Mr. S. U. F. Odell, United States Charge de Affaires to Hawaii, and lady, called on Her Majesty last evening.

last evening.
Major Hopkins is the Private Secretary of Her Majest, and has been with her in that capacity since her departure from Hawaii. He is one of the present King's Government Ministers, and will re-sume his position as such on his return to Hawaii. He is a fine-looking, rather stout, thick-set gentleman, well informed about lorty years of age, a good conversationalist, and is exceedingly adapted for the position he now holds as Private Secretary and escort to her Majesty. He was formerly a Major on the Hawaiian army, and is an Englishman by

Miss Iniss Spurgin holds the position of Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. she is a fine tresh looking young English lady about twenty-live years of age, and is on terms of the greatest intimacy with the Queen. She joined the Queen's party at Queenstruck Ladond

wn. Ireland The young Hawaiian lady reported as one of the Queen's suite, is merely a vis.tor since the arrival or the party in this city. Whether she will remain with the party and return with them to Hawaii is Down Welsh occupies the position of valet to her

Majesty. He is a native of Toronto, Canada; has leen valet to Queen Emma eleven years, and has a ways exclusively attended her during that time in that capacity. He is gentlemanly-looking, dressed in good taste, and attentive to the discharge of has Her Malesty, it is said, is a fine-looking young

lady about thirty years of age. She was born in Switzerland. Like the valet, she is au fait in the discharge of her duties ther hisjests was extremely well received by all these she came in contact with during her European tour, while in London she was the evnosure of all

eyes. She visited and received visitors of all ranks and classes, and became a great favorite with the aristocracy and the humanitarians.

Among those who visited her, and were on terms Among those who visites her, and were the transfer intimacy, were Captain Inglefield, of the Ro at Navy; Lady Laura, of Grattan; the Dowager Countess of Devon; Sir Roderick Murchison and Indy; Lady Caroline Charteris; Lord and Lady de Talley: Dowager Lady Abercrombie; Earliussell; the Attorney-General: Lady Laura Palmer; Sir Charles and Lady Eastlake; Countess of Leven;

he most intimate terms-and Admiral Seymour and During her Majesty's tour on the Continent she was well received by the aristocracy. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Baden-Baden became quite fond of her, and placed their entire

Miss burdett Coutts-with whom the Oueen was on

stablishment at her disposal Her Mejesty lived with Lady Franklin during most of the time she was in Eng and. After leaving that country for the continent, her Majesty wintered in the South of France; from there she proceeded to Nice, and remained two weeks, thence proceeded to Geneva, making a four days' journey in carriages, stopping at several places on the way; remained in Genoa eleven days, then proceeded to Florence, where she was completely honized, and remained a month visiting all the principal piaces in the vicinity. From Florence she set out for Venice, and remained there eleven days. In Venice servery attention possible was paid her and she approximation. every attention possible was paid her, and she enjoyed her sojourn exceedingly. From she proceeded to Milan and through s she proceeded to Milan and through a cor-tion of the south or Germany, making a short stay at Carlitube. From Germany she returned to Paris, where she remained eleven days. From Paris she again proceeded to En-gland, visited Ireland, and then started for the United States. Wherever she went, as interred from the above, on her continental tour, the greatest respect was shown her by all parties, each vising respect was shown her by all parties, each vieing with the other in showering upon her marks of regard. She was wined, dined, and feasted ad libit tum. State coaches, carriages, stude of horses, pleasure boats, gondolas, yachts, free entrees to all places of amusement, etc., were at her disposal. In Paris the Emperor placed his private box at the heatre at her service, but she only availed herself of the privilege once, and then only for the purpose of testifying her appreciation of the kindness shown her. Her Majesty does not make it a practice to visit theatres, and when in London w only one place tof amusement, "assisting" at a opera at Covent Garden.-N. Y. Mening Express,

Thirty Freedmen Murdered Near Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Washington, August 9.- A private letter to General Howard, Inspector General, dated Vicksrg, August 3, 1866, says:-

Things are getting worse in this country every day. Freedmen murders are nothing At least thirty have been killed during the past six weeks in this county. Within the past twenty-four hours one Union Southern and two Northern men have complained to me that they have come to fown because they dare not emain longer on their places near Edwards' bepot. We are reconstructing so fast that we Depot. are all crazy. I'll furnish the money for Presiant Johnson, if he would come down here and un a farm, but I won't insure his scalp. Capin G. Adams, who made a pass at an ex-Conderate captain, is almost as good as the 'highned.' Now the utmost delicacy of respect shown him in all quarters."

An Ancient Tome-Stone.—On a plantation nearly opposite Jamestown, there is a grave over which lies a slab of slate, bearing the fol-

lowing inscription: -"Here lieth the body of ye Collonel Thomas Swann, Who departed this life ye 4th day of November, 1680."

(with a coat-of-arms representing a lion and a

The slab is broken in two, but the inscription plain and perfect. Horses and cattle have trampled upon it, but have not considerably defaced it. The name of the deceased gentleman was evidently one of those lew "that were not born to die." An ancient cedar, four feet and a half thick, stands near the head of the grave. It has been "belted," and is dead, and all the surrounding country is green with "waving In a few years, perhaps, the same hand which belted that ancient tree may upturn the slab of slate, and drive the ploughshare through the grave of the unknown 'Collonel

—Each omnibus passenger in Gottenburg. Sweden, is furnished with a newspaper.

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Arrest of a Large Number of Conspirators-Santa Anna Not a Spy for Maximillan-The Emperor Determined to Use More Severity - Suppression of Newspapers - Movements of French

Troops. Mexico, July 19.-The idea which seems to be entertained by so many Americans and Mexicans, and expressed by so many journals in the United States, that the ex-Dictator Santa Anna is a spy or emissary of the Emperor Maximilian, has been most emphatically proved erroneous by no less an occurrence than a conspiracy among the most noted civilians and those in high places at the capital of the empire-the

Palace of Mexico. The conspiracy which has been discovered by the oetectives of the Government, as will be seen, is one of no insignificant pretensions. On Sunday last, the 15th instant, a strong guard surrounded the mansion of one of the conspira-tors, entered the building, and arrested fortytwo men, among whom are the prominent and veteran supporters of General Santa Anna-Priests Feliciano Chavatria and Ordoticz, the Generals Augustin Zires, Jose de la Parra, Antonia Ma. Zamacoma, Ignacio Ramirez, Augustin Cruz, Jose Rojo Krampner, Pedro Eschavarria, and citizens MM. Puente, Juan Mateos, Manual Parradia, Gabriel Maria Islas, Jose M. Aroyo, and Joaquin Alcalde. Documentary evidence was found in the house which clearly proved the conspiracy to be an extensive one, and the conspirators all supporters of Santa Anna.

Those arrested on Sunday were condemned on Monday, and early Tuesday morning all were sent to the Dry Tortugas of Mexico—the State of

lucatan. On Tuesday at 2 P. M., a guard of Imperial troops entered the Palace and arrested Senor Lacunza, Minister of State, three other mem-bers of the Cabinet, and other Palace officials to the number of eleven. When this arrest became known, people became alarmed, really earing an outbreak of that revolution so long impending.

santa Anna has been cleared from any con nection with the Empire. The conspirators were his friends and supporters, and were combining not only for the overthrow of the Gov-ernment of the Empire, but for the reinstating of Santa Anna as Dictator, or President of Mexico. It will be observed that the wealth, the talent, power, and induence of the Capital

was enzaged for him.

The Sociedad, DEre Nouvelle (French), La
Orquesta, and Le Pensamiento, of Vera Cruz, have all been suppressed. The Sociedad and L'Ere Nouvelle for reprinting a critique on the Mexican expedition from the Courrier des Etats Unis. The Orquesta for its caricature of the funeral procession following this Government to the cemetery; and the Pensamiento for criti-cizing some Government official in Vera Cruz. The Government could not do otherwise toan uppress those papers and maintain its dignity. They are only suppressed for a month's time. Judge Gregg, of Texas, was arrested last Satur-day evening at the Garitta, under suspicion that he was a spy for the Liberal Government. He cleared himself from the charge, and proceeded

m his way to San Francisco. The French troops have re-evacuated the city of Parral, in the State of Chihunhua. The town was immediately occupied by 800 Liberals, sent from the city of Chihuahua by Colonel Terraza. cititary commander of that State. The Imperial reops went to Durango.

The conscription has been suspended indefinitely. No cause of the suspension is known.
A cause is surmised, which no doubt is the one. There were two earthquakes telt in Guadalaiara st week. One on Friday, 13th inst., at 8 o'cloc day, the 15th inst.

The Liberals (Diss. dents), says the Pajoro Verde of to-day, have been divided by Corona into three divisions. One at the northern frontier, under the command of Garcia Morales. Another division commanded by Pesquiera. The third, in the lower part of the State, is commanded by Martinez, whose command or department extends from Alamos to Nacori. Corona ordered the town of Santiago sacked,

while passing through the streets. Manuel Marques y Clodomiro Sota have raised guerilla party, and are at work in Sinaloa. They first rendezvoused at Lower California After becoming satisfactorily disciplined, they rossed the gulf into Sinatoa, above Mazatlan. The guerilla chief Tanori has again raised a band of guerillas, and is in the neighborhood

or publicly insulting a portion of his troops

The neighborhood of Jalapa is infested with ery troublesome parties of Liberals or gue rillas. They frequently ride into the city, catch cuizen or soldier, and fly with their prisoner. The road from Jalapa to Veta Cruz is unsafe, in lact, is only travelled by those able to pay a large

The Religion y la Sociedad, a newspaper in inadalaiata, has been suspended. There are now only eleven papers published in the whole territory of Mexico. Only two in the capital, one in Fuebla, one in Vera Cruz. In Juarez's time there were 375 newspapers.

-A French artist has taken to painting upon white marble instead of canvas. He is exhibit ing in Paris a curious picture printed upon that substance, and entitled "The Execution." represents a singular tooking character who has performed the teat of decapitating a parrot with his sword. This portion of the picture is painted in oil, but the part representing the floor is done in mosaic work, by injaying the marble with small pieces of colored stone arranged in regular perspective.

-A flock of alpacas, purchased some years ago by the Australian Government, was sold in June. The Government discontinues the experiment of breeding and acclimatation, and it now passes into private hands. The results are said to be satisfactory, the animals increasing rapidly and being in a healthy condition.

-A tenant-house company has been chartered n Toledo, Ohio, with a capital of \$100,000. number of brick dwelling-houses are to be erected and rented before next winter sets in. It is expected that the investment will pay 12

-There exists at Rome secret work-rooms of sculpture, where the works manufactured are aims, heads of the gods, feet of satyrs, and broken torsi-of nobody. By means of a liquid-there used, a color of the finest antiquity is communicated to the marbles.

 A disconsolate person named Van Duyne who was recently committed to Lenox jail from Pittsfield for bigamy, writes to a former acquaintance as follows: - "1 hav giv up aw! heaps f gittin out, and must dy aloan in mysell of a -The salary of the newly appointed Chief

Baron of the Exchequer in England is \$35,000 year. The other judges have \$25,000 each with the exception of the Lord Chief Justice, who has \$40,000 a year. The Chief Justice of c Common Pleas has \$35,000 a year.

-The London Field notices that the tax upon logs, or upon dogs' friends for keeping them, is returned in the financial accounts for the ending with March, 1866, as amounting in Great Britain to £219,313, an increase of £8084 over the previous year. -The mortality returns of England for 1864

show that in that year 28 of the men who died, and 70 of the women, had reached one hundred years of age or upwards, one woman dying at 108, and one man at 109. Of these 98 very aged people London had 12. -The price of a wife in Egypt varies from

shillings to fifteen hundred dollars. -Hard rubber collars are spoken of. -High coloring-st eeple painting.

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, August 10. Delegates for the Philadelphia Conven-

The election for delegates to represent the District in the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th of August, is progressing at the City Hall to-day, as also in Georgetown.

Considerable interest is being manifested, and quite a large vote will be polled. The prominent candidates are Joseph H. Bradley, R. T. Merrick, ex-Mayor Magruder, and Dr. John B

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

General Sheridan's Despatch to be Given to the Public-Progress of the Investigation-Faisity of the Rebet Official Report-Bebel Fears of the Result of the Military Investigation.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DESPATCH TO GEN. GRANT. WASHINGTON, August 9.—The despatch of General Sheridan of August 1, purcorting to have been given in full in the New York Times of August 3, will be given to the Associated Press to-morrow complete, as received at headquarters. The other despatches will not be published, their substance, as given, admitting of no doubt of their correctness.

THE STATEMENT OF THE REBEL OFFICIALS VALSE. NEW ORLEANS, August 8,-Official information at headquarters shows that the statement o Licutenant-Governor Voorhees, that forty-two policemen and several citizens were either killed or wounded, is an unmitigated talschood. One policeman died of sunstroke, and about three were badly wounded. One citizen, Revel.

was killed accidentally by the police on the other The record will show the slaughter of over 100 Union men, and the wounding of about 300. These are facts.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

New Orleans, Aug. 8.—In benati of the loyal copie of Louiseana, I protest against the report Lieutenant-Governor Voorbees, Mayor Mon-oc, and the Rebel General Herron, to the President. They are all, as will be proven, accessories to the murder of our Union citizens before or after the fact. The evidence of trustworthy centlemen, now before the Military Commission will prove their statements to be almost wholly entrue. They, with President Johnson, are re sponsible for the massacre of our Union citizens, as will be clearly proven in time. The three urst named concocted and carried on the scheme dent approved their bloody work. Strendous efforts are being made at Washington and in this city by interested parties to stop the military investigation going on, fearing the results. The President is doing all he dare do to screen the guilty parties, and is only prevented by the intermixed remonstrance of Generals Grant and Sheridan from handing the city back to the control of the murderers of our Union men. have it from irostworthy authority that General Sheridan's telegram of the 1st of August was perverted for political purposes. Among the sentences withheld from publication was one that he (Sheridan) held Mayor John J. Monroe esponsible for the murders committed of

Lieutenant Butts, of the Freedmen's Bureau. been murdered and robbed in Jackson

Rebels are complaining that they did not kill hough Yankees and conventioners, but brag that the time is coming when they will finish neir work. Union men are afraid to go out on the streets after dark, and invariably barricade their homes during the night, while the present police is composed of Thugs. Life is terribly insecure day or night, -N, Y, Tribune.

The Cheering for Jeff Davis-Judge Warmouth-Mayor Monroe.

The New Orieans Tribune of a late date con ains the following:-"We see that the cheers for Jeff. Davis on Monoay very much embarrass our 'recon-structed secessionists,' We will therefore add

new details to the facts. Cheert for Davis wer given at different times, but mainly around Dostie's body, which was then believed to be corpse, and was lying near the corner of Cana and Dryades streets. "Several spectators in the hall, who wer

taken in custody by police officers, escaped th ery of the assassins by the officers exclaiming Don't touch him: I know him!' -d Yankee son of a b--- ' 'No; I know him; HE IS A BEBEL. Several lives have been saved in that way. As to the firing upon the Federal flag, and the subsequent tearing of that lag, the evidence is conclusive. The flag itsel as pretty good evidence, as it was in rags

"The Hon. H. C. Warmouth left yesterday vening at 5 o'clock for the North. There was a rumor yesterday that John T. Mouroe, fearing revelations before the Investigating Board, had fled from the city. We were unable to ascertain the truth of that rumor.'

THE BUILER CANAL.-We learn that as soon as Mr. Gill completes the channel on the War-wick bar to a width of ninety feet, he will proceed with the dredging machine to the canal at utch Gap, and see what can be done with it. He hopes by deepening it to make it useful to the river boats. At all events he will an examination, in order to satisfy himself or this point, and if he fieds that it may be made practically useful, he will put the dredging machine at work upon it. - Richmond Disputch

It is said that a well-known barber of Buffalo made up his list, amounting to five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and handed it in at the office of internal revenue. The clerk glanced at the footing, and remarked, "No taxes on incomes below six hundred dollars." Some minutes later, noticing the tonsorial rtist standing patiently, the clerk inquired: -

"Waiting for anything?" S.- "My sixty-three dollars, "What sixty three dollars?" S.—"Why my income was, only five hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and I understood tae

overnment would make it up to me.' -From a return just presented to Parliamer it appears that there are fifty towns in Ireland. with a population of upwards of three thousand each, which are unrepresented in Parliament The total ratable valuation of Ireland is

-The Gacela of Madrid announces that the Queen has commuted the sentence of death passed on one hundred and sixteen soldiers engaged in the late revolt, into that of ten years transportation.

-An English journal says: - "The first de livery of the new breech-loaders for the army is due at the War Office on the 4th of August. instalment is small, being only 100. will, however, soon average 1500 to 2000 a week. -One of the monster farms of modern times is

that of General Urquiza, of Buenos Ayres. It is composed of an unbroken body of 900 square miles, over which countless thousands of horses, cattle, and sheep are grazing. -Most of the jok es upon the needle-gun are

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ¿

Friday, August 10, 1866. The Stock Market was less active this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are firmly held at the late advance. New 5-20s sold at 1071, no change; and 10-40s at 100, an advance of 4: 105 was bid for 7-30s, 110# for 6s of 1881, and 1091 for old 5-20s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 184, and

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Pennsylvania sold at 574, no change; and Norristown at 581, no change. 1251 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Reading; 56 for Minehill; 394 for North Penusylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 37% for Catawissa preferred; 32% for Philadelphia and Erie; 55) for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46 for Northern Central,

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change, 88 was bid for Second and Third; 444 or Fifth and Sixth; 58 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth: 65 for West

Philadelphia; and 18g for Hestonville. Bank shares are tirmly hold at full prices. Meclanics' sold at 32, and Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 32. 226 was bid for North America; 1424 for Philadelphia; 129 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 544 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Laberties: 53 for Penn Township: 55 for Grard; 82 for Western; 65h tor City; and 65 for Corn

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35] for preferred do.; 574 for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquebanna Canal; and 541 for Delaware Division.

Coal shares are in demand at an advance. Fulton sold at 74, an advance of 4; New York and Middle at 54@53, a slight advance; and Big Mountain at 4%, a slight advance.

Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1488; 11 A. M., 1481; 12 M., 1481; 1 P. M., 148]. -The New York Tribune this morning says: -"In money no change. Call loans are 4@5 per

cent., with exceptional loans at 3 per cent on Governments. There is no pressure of National Bank currency, and the orders from the interior are increasing. In commercial paper little doing. Best names[pass at 5 per cent., and good at 5]@6 per cent." The Bank Note Reporter says:-

"This year the street is stupid beyond precedent. Money is cheap—very cleat; the range is from 3@7
per cent. Caliloans, on the very best of securities,
and to the very best of borrowers, are made at 3@4
per cent. while three and four mont is A No. 1
paper goes at 6@7 per cent. These facts show there
is a wide-spread benefit that in October, November,
and December money will be scarce and dear. State and December money will be scarce and dear. State bank currency flows home for redemotion. We believe that \$10,000,000 will be cancelled in the prosent month. The country banks take it, but at a discount of \$ per cent, for New York, Eastern, and New Jersey. Our rates of discount are: For New York State, \$ discount; for New England, \$ discount; for New Jersey. \$ discount; for Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, \$20.2 discount."

-The Chicago Tribune of Thursday says:-"There was a very quiet teering in monetary circles to-day, but there was no material change in the condition of the market. Prime paper was in active demand at 10 per cent, per annum, while second and third-rate paper was discounted on the street at 101; per cent per month change was very scarce, and the market ruled firm at par buying and 110 premium sening. Round ots vere sold among bankers at a premium of 63c. per \$1000. Several of the leading bankers had to express currency to-day to meet their drafts"

-On and after the 1st of August, the banks of issue, both National and State, are to be taxed 10 per cent, on any of their old notes they pay out after that date. But this by no means de preciates the old State bank notes which are held by the people at large. They are just the same in value as they were before the 10 per cent, tax law went into effect, and the banks that issued them are required to redeem them just as before. The law imposes the tax exclu-sively on the banks which may pay them out nereafter, but the tax does not apply to the circulation outstanding previous to the 1st of

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 49 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD

\$550 U S 10-40s.coup100 \$55000 t s 5-20s65coup107 \$600 City 6s new... 981 \$2000 do ...mun 981 \$8000 Aller Co 5s. 15 72 \$2000 C. & Am. 6s 83 874 10 sh M & M Br. .. 32 \$3000 do ... 89 . 89 200 sh N X & M. ots 54 2000 do ... 6vn 944 500 sh Fulton ... 10s 54 50 sh Go. ... 55 \$2000 Ph & E 6s ... 904 10 sh Acad Mu.lots 69 -Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-Compound Interest Notes :-July, 1864.... August, 1864.... October, 1864.... Dec., 1864.... May

Sept., 1865.... October 1865.... -The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation or the week ending Increase for the week. 4 742 10 Foundace for this season to Aug. 9, 1866. . . . 779,877 04

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 10 -The market for Figur con. inues very quiet. There is no demand for ship. ment, and a limited inquiry only for home consump tion. About 800 barrels were taken, chiefly North western extra family, at \$10@10 75, including small lots of superfine at \$6 50@7 50; old stock extras at \$7.50@8 50; fresh-grown new wheat extra family at \$11.50 @13; old Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$10 50@11.50; and fancy brands at \$12@14, according to quality. In Rye Flour nothing is doing, 900 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret

Supplies of Wheat come forward slowly, and prime quality is in good demand at full prices. Sales of 2600 bush, new Delaware red at \$2.75. Rye commands 95c @\$1 for Western and Pennsylvania. mands 95c @\$1 for Western and Pennsylvania. The receipts of corn are triffine, and it is in mir demand. Smail sales of yellow at 95c, and Western mixed at 89@90c. There is not so much Oats offering Sales of new Delaware at 48c., and Pennsylvania at 66c. Prices of Barley and Mait are nominal. In the absence of sales we quote Cloverseed at 86 50@7 \$\overline{9}\$ 64 lbs.; Timothy at \$5@5.50, and Flaxeseed at \$3.45@3.47. Whisky is scarce and has advanced. Small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.30, and Ohio is now held. of Pennsylvania at \$2.30, and Ohio is now held

A SUFFICIENT REASON.—The persons under entence of imprisonment for debt at Vienna have sent a petition to the Burgomaster of that capital, begging to be set at liberty during the war, any expectation of payment being hopeless during the continuance of the present state